

Using a solution of the precipitated mucin in varying dilutions, cutaneous tests were made on 13 asthmatics and 5 people not having asthma. These tests were all negative, except for one slight reaction in the donor and one slight reaction in a normal person.

The fact that abnormal nasal conditions are so frequently present in asthma and that nasal disease is a factor in the etiology of asthma, is a view that is not at variance at all with the anaphylactic theory. Vasomotor disturbances of the nose occur as a result of toxic products in the blood, whether foreign protein from animals, bacteria, foods or plants; and also from various toxic products whether intestinal or metabolic. The chronic turgescence leads to thickening of the nasal mucosa, with blocking of the sinuses and produces nasal pathology which, due to the excessive irritability of the trigeminal nerve endings, initiates the bronchial reflex. Subsequent bacterial infection of the sinuses supplies the system with toxins which in turn frequently act as the anaphylactic agent and keep up the condition. This procedure is well illustrated by Hay Fever, which is a definite allergic reaction to specific proteins, and in which the nasal symptoms are always well marked. In chronic cases of hay fever 50% develop bronchial asthma which often is present between the seasonal attacks and which no doubt is due to the added bacterial infection subsequent to the nasal pathology.

In asthmatics of whatever origin, nasal changes occur in a large percentage of the cases, which changes are mostly a hyperplasia leading to further disease of the accessory sinuses. The hyperaesthesia of the nasal mucosa is in part due to the primary condition causing the asthma and in part due to the subsequent pathology in the nose.

Nasal pathology tends to maintain the asthma even after the primary cause has been disposed of.

The rhinologist should work in co-operation with the internist, eliminating the nasal factor of the disease in the interest of permanent cure of these sufferers.

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Book Reviews

Arteriosclerosis and Hypertension. By L. M. Warfield. 265 pp.; third edition. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company. 1920. Price, \$4.00.

That this book has gone through three editions seems in itself to be evidence that it has supplied a certain need. Much of the present day knowledge of arteriosclerosis is given in a quite readable form that seems best adapted to the medical student. There is, however, a great deal of repetition and a distinct feeling is given that the author has spent a great deal of time in elaboration of a subject, the fundamentals of which are poorly understood. Little is given the average reader of medical literature during the last four or five years will not already have seen. The

book serves as a useful compilation of such material. L. L.

Henry Mills Hurd, the First Superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. By Thomas Stephen Cullen. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1920.

This book is an account of the work and writings of Henry Mills Hurd, the first superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. It is, in the main, largely devoted to an account of his writings presented in rather serious style, too serious to appeal to the general reader. It is too bad that the chapter on his relations to the hospital staff has not been more extensively treated, as hundreds of incidents characteristic of the man have been handed down by word of mouth.

Those who know Dr. Hurd and the Johns Hopkins Hospital will find considerable of interest in this work but it will hardly appeal to those who have not had this personal relationship.

A. L. F.

Exophthalmic Goiter and its Non-Surgical Treatment. By Israel Bram. 438 pp. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company. 1920. Price, \$5.50.

The author is an ardent advocate of medical treatment in exophthalmic goiter and devotes 114 pages to a most complete enumeration and discussion of all the non-surgical measures found helpful in this condition. These pages, with some complete case histories and a bibliography of eight pages, constitute the book's chief value. The earlier chapters are largely reviews of literature and are made unnecessarily long by extensive quotations from other works.

Bram's own ideas of shell shock occupy some space and may be summed up in his words, "... in all probability the vast majority of these (shell shocked) patients are subjects of either an aberrant or a true form of Grave's disease." Expression of the extreme viewpoint that exophthalmic goiter is never a surgical condition necessarily lessens any value which the book might otherwise possess. Nevertheless, it serves the purpose of showing that there are many means, other than surgical, which can be employed to advantage in exophthalmic goiter and that non-surgical cures are not only possible but frequent with proper treatment. J. M. R.

Medical Aspects of Mustard Gas Poisoning. By A. S. Warthin and C. V. Weller. 267 pp. Illustrated. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company. 1919. Price, \$7.00.

An excellent description of the anatomical findings in experimental mustard gas poisoning in animals. The cutaneous, ocular, respiratory and gastro-intestinal lesions are fully described and splendidly illustrated by gross and microphotographs. A few cases of accidental poisoning in man are also given, with the anatomical and clinical findings and a brief review of therapeutic measures.

This book, with the Yale monographs of Winternitz and Underhill, leaves little to be desired on the experimental side of the subject. An authoritative summary of what actually occurred in the A. E. F. has not yet appeared. Such a summary has been prepared for the Surgeon General's "Medical History of the War," which in combination with these experimental studies, will make available our present knowledge of the subject. J. O.

Diabetic Manual. By Elliott P. Joslin. 191 pp. Illustrated. Second edition. Philadelphia: Lea & Febiger. 1919. Price, \$1.75.

This little book serves as an introduction to the subject of diabetes for both physician and patient. To the former it should stimulate interest in a fascinating disease the modern treatment of which

forms one of the most interesting and satisfactory chapters in modern scientific medicine. To the intelligent well-to-do patient it should give much valuable information which makes for co-operation with the physician and added interest in the results of treatment. One may well question, however, whether the average diabetic will find interest or time for its perusal or study. Estimation of blood sugar has recently become of such importance in the treatment of diabetes that it seems safer to keep in fairly close touch with the patient than to allow him the false security of a negative urine examination done by himself. For the large army of uncultured diabetics to whom this book is available treatment must and can be made successful by a system of approximate diets and occasional blood sugar determinations.

L. L.

Medical Clinics of North America. Volume 4, Number 2 (September). Octavo of 282 pp. Published bi-monthly. W. B. Saunders Company. 1920. Price, per year, \$12.00.

I. M. Cannon: Medical-social clinic. P. D. White and W. D. Reid: Diagnosis of mitral stenosis. Stanley Cobb: Spastic paralysis in children. Maynard Ladd: Vomiting as a symptom in children. E. H. Nichols: Suggestions regarding early diagnosis of acute appendicitis. W. H. Robey, Jr.: Aneurysm of descending aorta. E. A. Locke: Empyema complicating pneumonia. F. W. White: Modern examination of stomach. W. R. Ohler: Renal function tests. M. J. English: A typical case of pneumonia. A. A. Horner: Encephalitis. H. A. Nissen: Cirrhosis of liver showing jaundice and ascites. F. B. Berry: Lobar pneumonia. J. L. Morse: Constipation and eczema in infant from excess of fat in modified milk. L. W. Hill: Congenital atelectasis. Bronchial tetany. E. T. Wyman: Two cases of acquired heart disease in childhood. K. G. Percy: Chronic intestinal indigestion from starch showing indican reaction. J. I. Grover: Enuresis. P. H. Sylvester: Case for diagnosis.

Manual of Psychiatry. By A. J. Rosanoff. 5th ed. New York: John Wiley and Sons. 1920.

The effects of the world war on the field of psychiatry are considered. It may be stated without hesitation that the student or practitioner may find in this book, information on any phase of psychiatry be it a definition of a symptom or psychoses, the technique of a biological test, or a list of words for association tests.

Of especial interest to the reviewer was the chapter which considers the practice of extramural psychiatry. The author calls attention to the survey made under the direction of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, in Nassau County, New York. 1.37% of the total population were found to be mentally abnormal; .82% were in need of institutional treatment, but only about one-third of these were in hospitals. The psychiatric work on the remaining two-thirds must be looked after by the extramural psychiatrist. Physicians must aid in the solution of the problems connected with retardation in school, sex immorality, criminal tendency, dependency, inebriety and social maladjustments.

The consideration of psychiatry in general, of special psychiatry and of diagnostic procedures is clear, definite, careful and, in addition, the reading is interesting and enjoyable. J. C.

Industrial Nursing. By F. S. Wright. 179 pp. New York: Macmillan Company. 1919. Price, \$2.00.

This is a very concise, well written book of great interest to physicians, nurses and employers. It describes the qualifications and training needed by the nurse who desires to take up this branch of her profession which is an independent branch

differing in a certain degree from public health nursing. The nurse with a predilection for surgery has a far better opportunity for practice in industrial nursing than she would have in other fields.

This book defines the attitude of the nurse to her employer, to the physician with whom she is associated as well as to the patient. It very clearly demonstrates the peculiar type of tact necessary to the nurse who desires to make a success in this line of work. It discusses the equipment of a first aid room, its management, etc. The chapter devoted to the follow-up visits of the nurse and how the mutual understanding thus acquired between her and the patient aid in the co-operation between the employer and employed is an interesting one.

The industrial nursing center in manufacturing towns with baby welfare service are discussed as well as the food question in industrial plants.

M. C.

Medical Clinics of North America. Volume IV, Number 1 (New York Number, July 1920). By New York Internists. Octavo of 370 pages, with 44 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: 1920. Issued serially, one volume every other month. Paper, \$12.00; cloth, \$16.00 net. Consisting of six numbers per clinic year.

N. B. Foster: Nephritis. Harlow Brooks: Complications and sequelae of influenza and their management. S. W. Bandler: Puberty and climacterium. H. Wessler: Diagnosis of encapsulated pleural effusions. Cary Eggleston: Treatment of advanced heart failure. A. A. Epstein: Clinical types of chronic parenchymatous nephritis. W. W. Herrick: Some phases of circulatory disturbances of pregnancy. R. L. Cecil: Prevention and serum treatment of lobar pneumonia. H. O. Mosenthal: Renal function as measured by elimination of fluids, salts and nitrogen, and the specific gravity of urine. W. M. Kraus: Neurologic causes and effects of diabetes mellitus and their treatment. H. E. Marks: Clinical determination of venous and capillary pressures. E. P. Boas: Interpretation of high blood-pressure readings. Louis Bauman: Two cases illustrating the clinical significance of urobilin. B. B. Crohn: Early abdominal symptoms of myocardial insufficiency. S. J. Nilson: Diet in eczema. S. Neuhof: Auricular fibrillation. W. F. Macklin: Prevalence of heterophoria and its influence upon general health. Max Kahn: Clinical significance of acidosis. M. B. Rosenbluth: Glandular fever.

Surgical Clinics of Chicago. Volume 4, Number 4 (August, 1920). 215 pp. 80 Illustrations. Published bi-monthly. W. B. Saunders Company. 1920. Price, per year, \$12.00.

D. N. Eisendrath: Anatomic varieties of prostatic hypertrophy. Cary Culbertson: Management of general pelvic peritonitis. G. E. Shambaugh: Deafness improved by using artificial eardrums. Congenital deaf-mutism. Labyrinthine deafness with diplacusis. Labyrinthine deafness with some unusual features. C. A. Parker: Progressive flexion deformity of the fingers of muscular origin. Treatment of bow-legs and knock-knees. A. J. Ochsner: Endothelioma of the brain. G. L. McWhorter: Advantage of elevated double inclined plane in treatment of fracture of lower third of the femur. A. B. Kanel: Tumors of the face. Hugh McKenna: Arthroplasty on the hip. Neuroma of external popliteal nerve; resection; end-to-end anastomosis. Hugh McKenna and G. W. Hall: Extramedullary spinal tumor. A. D. Bevan: Splenectomy. Pilonidal cyst. X-Ray burn of the anus. Postoperative ventral hernia. Demonstration of three abdominal cases. Dr. Gatewood: Papillary cystadenoma of breast of child. Acute pancreatitis. Tuberculosis of the appendix. E. L. Moorhead: Fractured ribs, emphysema, posterior dislocation of right hip-